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Report of the Proceedings of the Third International Congress for the Welfare and Protection of Children, Held in London, July, 1902.

London: P. S. King & Son, 1902. 8vo., pp. xxvii + 348.

THE discussions of this congress fall under the general divisions: medical section, legislative section, educational and philanthropic section. Sir James Crichton-Browne gave an address on "Physical Efficiency in Children" which exposes the causes of physical degradation in defective income and unwholesome surroundings. J. F. J. Sykes presented the means of amelioration in a paper on hygiene and sanitation in the home and at school. Mr. Loch's chief conclusion in relation to the state and parental control is that guardianship should accompany maintenance, but that the rights of the child need protection by the agents of poor relief. The paper of Mr. Peacock on street trading of children has interest for American cities; for, while we have learned the evils of factory labor, the public has hardly begun to consider the physical and moral dangers of occupations which plunge children into hourly temptation. The whole volume deserves attention of economists because of the direct testimony of persons familiar with the present conditions of life for defective, neglected and delinquent children in Europe and America.

C. R. H.

The Empire of Business. By ANDREW CARNEGIE. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1902. 8vo, pp. 345.

The Empire of Business is made up of independent articles on miscellaneous topics. There are seventeen of these papers, most of which have been previously published; the others are addresses before audiences of students, workingmen, or business-men. Mr. Carnegie counsels the young business-man to avoid liquor, speculation, and indorsement, and to do something to attract his employer's attention to his ability. While appreciating the value of technical education and wide reading, the author considers an early start in business a greater advantage than a college education. In the lecture on "Wealth and its Uses," he repeats his well-known belief in the enervating effect of hereditary wealth and in the disgracefulness of dying rich.

When speaking to workingmen Mr. Carnegie emphasizes the interdependence and common interests of labor, business ability, and capital. Friction between industrial classes he attributes to ignorance: "Capital is ignorant of the necessities and the just dues of labor, and